Regional cancer centres

575. SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of regional cancer centres in the country at present;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up more such centres in view of the increase in the number of cancer patients; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) Under the NCCP, this Ministry has so far recognized 25 RCCs in different States/UTs to fill up the gaps in treatment of cancer and for providing efficient and cost effective comprehensive treatments to poor and needy patients. A list of RCCs is enclosed as Statement. (*See* below). The Government proposes to recognize more RCCs subject to receipt of proposals from State Government meeting the prescribed norms.

Statement

List of RCCs

Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram
Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, West Bengal	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
Kidwai Memorial Instt. Of Oncology, Bangalore, Karnataka	MNJ Institute of Oncology, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
Regional Cancer Institute (WIA), Adyar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Pondicherry Regional Cancer Society, JIPMER, Pondicherry
Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer, Centre for Cancer Research & Treatment, Cuttack, Orissa	Dr. B.B. Cancer Institute, Guwahati, Assam
Regional Cancer Control Society Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai, Maharashtra
Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna, Bihar
Indian Rotary Cancer Institute, (A.I.I.M.S.), New Delhi	Acharya Tulsi Regional Cancer Trust & Research Institute (RCC) Bikaner, Rajasthan
R.S.T. Hospital & Research Centre, Nagpur, Maharashtra	Regional Cancer Centre, Pt. B.D. Sharma Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana.
Pt. J.N.M. Medical College, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	Civil Hospital, Aizawal, Mizoram

Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh	Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow
Sher-I-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Soura, Srinagar.	Govt. Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Hospital, Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu
Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Manipur, Imphal	

Popularising Ayurveda

576. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's plan to expand and popularize Ayurveda in the country is not up to the expectations of the people;

(b) the Centre's budget allocation for the purpose and actual utilization thereof during the last three years ending 31st March, 2007, year-wise; and

(c) the reasons for the shortage of Ayurvedic doctors under the CGHS in Delhi and elsewhere and the poor availability of medicines under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The budget allocation and utilization for Ayurveda in last three years is as follows:

(*Amount in Crores*)

Year	Budget Allocation (BE)	Actual utilization & Final Grant
2004-2005	65.29	83.64
2005-2006	107.32	70.73
2006-2007	94.03	82.39

(c) The shortage of Ayurvedic doctors is due to the fact that selection of Ayurvedic doctors being made by the UPSC has been delayed on account of litigation. As regards Ayurvedic medicines, there has been no shortage of medicines. However, if any medicine is not available in any dispensary, the same is provided to patients by purchasing from local chemists appointed for the purpose.

Metal contents in Ayurvedic Medicines

577. SHRIMATI N.P. DURGA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian traditional medicines contain more toxic materials and due to this some countries have refrained their people from buying the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for higher toxic content in the Indian traditional medicines;